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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 25 August 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I am compelled to again draw your attention to the horrific situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, as we enter the fifty-first day of the Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. In the four days since my previous letter to you, Israel, the occupying Power, has not relented with its airstrikes against densely populated civilian areas in Gaza, intentionally killing and injuring more Palestinian civilians, destroying more homes and infrastructure and displacing hundreds more families, in addition to the more than half a million civilians already displaced by this Israeli onslaught against our people, the majority of whom continue to shelter in schools of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Specifically, the level of premeditated death and destruction imposed on the Gaza Strip by the occupying Power has surpassed merely immoral, inhumane behaviour and constitutes war crimes and crimes against humanity, for which Israel must be held fully accountable.

The stories, photographs and social media voices coming out of Gaza are horrifying and even those cannot convey the extent of the misery being deliberately inflicted by Israel on the Palestinian civilian population, in grave breach of international humanitarian law. The figures since the start of this barbaric aggression in early July now stand as follows: at least 2,130 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces in Gaza, including an estimated 577 children, 261 women and 101 elderly people.

Almost 10,870 other Palestinians, most civilians, have been injured, including some 3,300 children, more than 2,000 women and roughly 400 elderly people. Of those killed during the past seven weeks of Israeli bombardment of Gaza, it is estimated that 90 families have been decimated, with the killing of 530 family members. These shocking figures do not include the dead that have yet to be

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recovered from the rubble of destroyed homes and buildings struck by Israeli missiles and bombs and do not include those who continue to tragically die from wounds sustained in Israeli attacks.

In this regard, Israel's wanton destruction of homes in Gaza has led to the death and the injury of thousands, and reduced entire neighbourhoods to rubble, rendering more than 103,000 Palestinians homeless. Two days ago, on 23 August, Israeli occupying forces intensified such premeditated criminal State acts of destruction by targeting a 12-storey residential building located in the heart of Gaza City. The residential building, Al-Dhafir 4, located in Tal Al-Hawa neighbourhood, was bombarded by two Israeli rockets that caused the entire building to crumble on impact. At least 22 people suffered injuries, including 11 children and 5 women, further contributing to the pain and trauma Palestinian children are tormented by daily. It is estimated that at least 45 families lived in the building; they are now among the hundreds of thousands who are displaced in Gaza and who have lost not only their homes but all of their possessions as a result of such wanton and indiscriminate Israeli attacks. Additionally, on 24 August, Israeli occupying forces destroyed a seven-storey office building and a three-storey shopping centre in Rafah, which had housed dozens of stores and offices used by doctors, lawyers and contractors, further destroying livelihoods and undermining needed civilian services in the suffering, blockaded Gaza.

We emphasize once again that almost all of Gaza's approximately 1.8 million people have been affected by this Israeli military aggression and require basic human necessities such as food, water and shelter, as well as other assistance, for their daily survival and will need extensive humanitarian support for even minimal recovery to begin. Moreover, it must be noted that attempts to deliver aid continue to be threatened and hampered by the ongoing Israeli attacks, decreasing the reach and benefit of aid to those in need during this crisis. The declaration of the Gaza Strip as a "disaster area" is an understatement, in the light of the deepening of this catastrophe with Israel's insistence to continue its destructive and deadly attacks.

Furthermore, the terror, violence and destruction that continue to be waged against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, as well as in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, by Israel, the occupying Power, are persisting and mounting. While it is impossible to detail in this letter all the violations and war crimes that have been perpetrated, it must be pointed out that Israel, the occupying Power, has not relented in its illegal actions in the West Bank, as well as in killing, injuring and arresting Palestinians, including children, raiding villages and refugee camps, ordering the demolition of homes and persisting with its illegal Israeli settlement campaign.

In addition to the above, the following are some, not all, of the crimes perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people throughout Occupied Palestine, especially in Gaza, in just the four-day period since my previous letter to you:

On 25 August:

- Ten Palestinians were killed in Gaza by Israeli airstrikes and two people died from wounds sustained in earlier attacks, bringing the total number of deaths to at least 12.

- A woman and a child were killed after occupying forces targeted a home in Beit Lahiya and several others were injured.
- Two Palestinians were killed and five were injured in a strike on Radad Tamboura's home in Al-Salatin, west of Beit Lahiya.
- Muhammad Shubeir was killed in an airstrike in Gaza City.
- Hani Muhammad Yasin died of wounds sustained several days previously as a result of an Israeli bombardment on Al-Zaytoun neighbourhood on 22 August.
- Nidal Badawi died from injuries sustained during airstrikes on Rafah.
- A woman, Farhana Attar (age 48), was killed in Beit Lahiya in northern Gaza.
- Yasin Al-Biltaji and Yahya Abu Daqin were killed and dozens were injured when Israeli warplanes fired missiles at a group of people in the Tuffah neighbourhood of Gaza City.
- Seven people were wounded in Jabaliya when an Israeli strike destroyed the Al-Kahlut family home.
- The Al-Ghoul, Nuthur, Karaja and Abu Aun family homes were destroyed in targeted strikes by the Israeli occupying forces.
- The Omar Ibn Abd al-Aziz mosque was destroyed in Beit Hanoun, together with the Ali Ibn Abu Talib mosque in Gaza City.
- Hassan Hazim Abdelhamid Ashour (age 14) succumbed to wounds sustained after being shot in the chest and abdomen by Israeli occupying forces in Beit Furik, east of Nablus.

On 24 August:

- Israeli occupying forces killed seven Palestinians, including a baby girl, Zeina Bilal Abu Taqiyya (age 2), and a teenage boy, Muhammad Wael Al-Khudairi (age 17), and injured dozens more in Gaza's Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood in the central Gaza Strip.
- Five Palestinians from the Joudeh family, including four children, were killed when an Israeli military airstrike hit a house in the Tal Al-Zaatar neighbourhood in northern Gaza. The family members have been identified as Rawia Joudeh and her children Usama (age 6), Mohammed (age 8), Raghd (age 12) and Tansim (age 14).
- Israeli occupying forces fired three missiles at the Rafah crossing targeting the outer hall, which serves as a waiting area, causing major damage.
- The home of Usama Abu Samra in Deir Al-Balah was targeted, killing two people who remain unidentified.
- Yahya Omar Abu Al-Amrin died of wounds sustained in a strike on his home in Abraj Al-Fairuz, north-east of the Gaza Strip. Badr Abu Munei was also killed.
- Seven members of the Al-Ghalayini family were injured in a strike at their home north-west of Gaza.

On 23 August:

- Israeli occupying force airstrikes in Gaza killed 12 Palestinians, including five members of the Dahrouj family in Al-Zawayda, in the central Gaza Strip. The family members were identified as Khalil Shahda Abu Dahrouj (age 28), his wife, Huda Abu Dahrouj (age 26), their two small children, Abdullah and Hadi, and Khalil's aunt, Hayat Abu Dahrouj (age 47).
- Hussein Khaled Ahmad (age 8), his mother, Nisreen Ahmad, and two other people were injured in an airstrike on a home in Deir Al-Balah, in Gaza.
- Israeli occupying forces raided the Al-Jneineh neighbourhood in Rafah, claiming the life of one Palestinian and injuring three others.
- Abdul Rahman Salem Hadayed (age 25) succumbed to injuries he sustained when an Israeli F-16 fighter jet targeted a motorbike in Khan Younis in southern Gaza.
- Mohammed Saber Al-Ajla (age 64), was killed in Johr Al-Deek area in central Gaza.
- Suheir Abu Madyn's body was removed from under the rubble with another unidentified woman at the home of the Al-Mehassin family in Deir Al-Balah.

On 22 August:

- Forty people were injured when Israeli occupying forces struck a house in Al-Sabra neighbourhood in central Gaza.
- Yassin Hamed Abu Hamad (age 22) and Mahmoud Nasser Qashlan (age 23) were killed in an airstrike targeting a group of Palestinians near Ein Jalout in Al-Nusseirat camp in central Gaza.
- Musa Ahmed Al-Abadleh (age 23) was killed in an airstrike at his home in Al-Qarara in Khan Younis. His father, Ahmed Al-Abadleh, was also killed.
- Ismail Abu Abtehan (age 45) succumbed to wounds sustained in an Israeli strike.

These victims are not just numbers. They had lives, like you and I, and they had a right to live that has been taken, brutally and criminally, by Israel, the occupying Power, which clearly believes that force is the answer to everything. They had their coffee in the morning and kissed their children at night or were children who went to bed with their deepest fears and insecurity, never to live to see another day. We mourn their deaths, we grieve with their families and we are pained by the hardship and trauma that continue to be endured by our people in Gaza.

We condemn in the strongest terms these despicable violations by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian civilian population. Israel's nonchalant use of illegal policies against the Palestinian people shows its blatant dismissal of the value of Palestinian lives and of international law and is a symptom of the impunity that Israel has been permitted to enjoy for far too long. We call on the international community, including the Security Council, to condemn all of these illegal, immoral and inhumane Israeli actions against the Palestinian people. These actions must not be accepted as the norm, but must rather be treated as the crimes that they are and all measures must be taken to bring them to an end and to hold perpetrators at all levels responsible. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable for all breaches of international law, humanitarian law and human rights law obligations to

which it is bound. The longer Israel continues to get away with murder with no reprimand or accountability, the longer the Palestinian people will suffer this travesty of justice, adding to the volumes of war crimes already committed by the occupying Power over many decades. The time to act is far overdue and we call on the international community to rise to the occasion and act immediately to uphold its responsibilities in this regard.

We repeat our message to the international community that this disproportionate, agenda-driven assault by Israel, the occupying Power, must come to a halt immediately and that a permanent, comprehensive ceasefire is paramount. We call on the international community to utilize all the political and legal means available to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the aggressions being waged against the Palestinian people, forcing this already devastating situation into further destabilization that has begun to spiral out of control. More specifically, it is the obligation of the Security Council to carry out its duty to maintain international peace and security. The world is watching and waiting for the Council to act and ensure that international law is upheld, especially with regard to international humanitarian law, addressing the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which the Palestinian civilian population is desperately seeking. Therefore, we insist that the Council act without delay in carrying out its responsibilities under the Charter.

This letter is in follow-up to our 518 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 21 August 2014 (A/ES-10/651-S/2014/610) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/625

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 25 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to draw your attention to a provocative and dangerous attack launched at Israel from Syria in recent days. In the span of less than 24 hours, between 24 and 25 August 2014, a series of rockets were fired from Syrian territory and landed in Israel's Golan Heights, causing significant damage to civilian infrastructure.

This attack is not an isolated incident. Just last month I sent a letter alerting you to a series of Grad missiles shot from Syria into the Israeli Golan Heights and warning of their potential to escalate tensions in the region.

These attacks, which target innocent civilians and constitute an act of terror, are in violation of the 1974 separation-of-forces agreement. Israel holds the Syrian army and regime responsible for all acts of aggression originating in its territory and directed towards Israel.

Israel has once again chosen to refrain from retaliating. However, Israel reserves its full right to protect its civilians if its sovereignty is violated again.

Israel has repeatedly issued warnings to the Security Council cautioning that the provocations from Syria will not be tolerated. I urge the Council to unequivocally and publically condemn these unprovoked attacks on Israel and to do everything in its power to prevent further rocket fire from Syria.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59873 (E) 270814

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United Nations S/2014/626

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 25 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Less than one month ago, I sent a letter alerting you to a wave of rockets launched from Lebanon onto Israel. On 23 August 2014, northern Israel once again came under fire when two rockets were shot from Lebanon and landed in Israeli towns. One of those rockets hit a house in Western Galilee and injured two citizens.

These attacks constitute yet another flagrant breach of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). It is clear that illegal arms continue to flow into southern Lebanon, which has become a haven for militant groups to move freely and use these arms to target innocent civilians with impunity. This is an act of terror which threatens to further destabilize an already volatile region.

Israel has thus far shown considerable restraint and has refrained from retaliating. However, Israel will not allow its citizens to be the ongoing victims of attacks and will not hesitate to take all measures necessary to protect its citizens.

Israel holds the Government of Lebanon responsible for the firing of the rockets and demands that it act in accordance with its obligations under resolution 1701 (2006). These obligations include deploying the Lebanese armed forces to the south, disarming all armed groups, locating the perpetrators of rocket attacks and bringing them to justice.

I call on the Security Council to unequivocally and publically condemn these unprovoked attacks on Israel and to take all the measures necessary to ensure that the Lebanese Government acts in conformity with its international commitments.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59874 (E) 270814

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United Nations S/2014/627

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 25 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the evening of Friday, 22 August 2014, 4-year-old Daniel Tragerman was in his home in Kibbutz Nahal Oz when he was killed by a mortar shell. Daniel and his family had only three seconds to run to a safe room because their kibbutz is located just a few kilometres from Gaza. Daniel's parents had rushed their two youngest children to the bomb shelter and Daniel was running to join them when he was fatally hit by the mortar.

For years, residents in southern Israel have suffered from the unrelenting and indiscriminate barrage of rockets fired by Hamas from Gaza. Israel cannot — and will not — tolerate the targeting of innocent civilians. Israel's leaders have been very clear: we are prepared to take all measures necessary to protect our citizens from Hamas terror. The Israeli Government has a right and a duty to protect its citizens.

The mortar that killed Daniel was placed by Hamas terrorists near the Ja'afer Ali Ibn Talib school in Gaza. The fact that the school is currently serving as a shelter for Palestinians in the neighbourhood of Zaiton is of no concern to Hamas, which uses the Palestinian people as human shields and hides among civilians while targeting innocent Israeli civilians.

The international community must condemn this double war crime. It can no longer remain silent as the citizens of Israel are mercilessly murdered and terrorized.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59875 (E) 270814

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United Nations S/2014/628

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

France, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan and *underlining* the importance of full compliance with these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the country concerned,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), and 2143 (2014) on children and armed conflict; resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) on women, peace, and security, and resolution 2086 (2013) on United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Expressing deep concern at the serious deterioration in the security situation overall so far in 2014, and the profound negative impact of this on civilians, in particular women and children, including through continued clashes between Government forces and rebel armed groups, an escalation of inter-tribal fighting and other local clashes, including with the involvement of paramilitary units and tribal militias, and an increase in criminality and banditry, *further expressing deep concern* that such clashes, including attacks by rebel groups and Government forces and aerial bombardment by the Government of Sudan, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality continue to threaten civilians, while *welcoming* a slight improvement in the security situation since May; and *reiterating its demand* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel,

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Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing concern* at the threat to peace and security in Darfur arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,

Expressing deep concern at the significant increase in population displacements this year and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, with an estimated 359,000 newly displaced since January this year, around 260,000 of whom have been unable to return to their homes, alongside more than 2 million long-term Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate,

Further expressing concern that the suspension of operations or the withdrawal of some international humanitarian actors have left significant gaps in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, *calling on* the Government of Sudan to ensure humanitarian actors can operate in support of addressing basic needs, and *calling on* donors, the Darfur Regional Authority and the Government of Sudan to provide the financial resources necessary to reach those in need,

Reiterating that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace, and *underscoring* the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict in the search for a sustainable peace, which should rapidly deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, in this regard *reiterating* its support for the DDPD as a viable framework for the Darfur peace process, and for its accelerated implementation, and *noting* that this process and the national initiative for dialogue in Sudan could be complementary and mutually reinforcing processes,

Welcoming in this regard the announcement by President Bashir on 27 January of a national dialogue, *noting* that the modalities of such a dialogue should provide an opportunity to address the legitimate grievances of the people of Darfur, that the national dialogue has the potential to offer an opportunity to pave the way for lasting peace throughout Sudan, building on existing peace processes including the DDPD, *noting* the stated commitment of the Government of Sudan to an inclusive national dialogue, and *calling for* an enabling environment conducive to the national dialogue, which would constitute a key step towards achieving a credible, transparent, inclusive, nationally owned and Sudanese-led process; *further calling on* all parties to engage constructively with this process, urging all parties to refrain from any attempt to obstruct it, and *looking forward* to further developments towards the implementation of an inclusive dialogue process,

Deploring the fact that some armed groups have refused to join the peace process and are impeding the implementation of the DDPD, *reiterating* its demand for the release of members of the former movement of Mohamed Bashar, taken captive in May 2013 by JEM-Gibril forces, and *condemning* any actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan,

Noting in this regard that UNAMID's ability to facilitate progress in implementation of the DDPD is hampered by delays by the signatory parties and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the government and non-signatory movements, *urging* the signatory parties to take the necessary remaining steps to implement the DDPD fully, *expressing concern* that the humanitarian and security situation, as well as lack of capacity of the Darfur Regional Authority, hinder the transition from relief to stabilization and development activities, *urging* donors and the Government of Sudan to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference in Doha in April 2013, *welcoming* the confirmation of the Government of Qatar of its pledge of USD88.5 million, and the transfer of USD10 million of this amount to the UN Darfur Fund in April, and *affirming* that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur,

Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, and *urging* an intensification of effective efforts to prevent local disputes leading to violence, with its corresponding impact on the local civilian populations, *acknowledging* the efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-tribal fighting, with support from UNAMID and the UN Country Team (UNCT), and *urging* their continued work,

Welcoming regional and other initiatives, undertaken in close interaction with the Government of Sudan, to address the root causes of the conflict in Darfur and to promote a sustainable peace, including the convening by the President of Chad, Idriss Deby Itno, of a second mediation forum in Um Jaras from 26 to 29 March 2014, and *encouraging* the full coordination of such initiatives with the efforts of the Joint Special Representative,

Underlining, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union (AU), consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in Sudan,

Calling on all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, *stressing* the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity including through ensuring accountability and bringing to justice the perpetrators of crimes committed by all parties in Darfur, *urging* the Government of Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect, *welcoming* the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of Sudan and *stressing* the need for further progress in this regard, *calling for* swift progress on the draft Memorandum of Understanding providing for UNAMID and African Union observation of the proceedings of the Special Court, and *calling on* the Government of Sudan swiftly to investigate attacks against UNAMID and to bring the perpetrators to justice,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole as well as the region, *welcoming* the ongoing good relations between Sudan and Chad, including on border control, and *encouraging* Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Commending the efforts of UNAMID towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and *reiterating* its full support for UNAMID,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 22 July 2014 (S/2014/515) on UNAMID,

Welcoming the announcement by the Secretary-General on 2 July 2014 of a review, following recent serious allegations against UNAMID, *looking forward* to the swift and thorough implementation of this review and *stressing* the importance of prompt and effective action on the results of that review, if necessary,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMID, as set out in resolution 1769, for a further 10 months to 30 June 2015, in order to align the renewal cycle with the decision of the AU Peace and Security Council of 9 July 2014, *reiterates* its endorsement of UNAMID's revised strategic priorities as set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 2148 (2014) and *requests* that UNAMID continue to align all its activity and direct the use of its resources to the achievement of these priorities;

2. *Notes* that certain elements of UNAMID's mandate and tasks, as authorized in resolution 1769 (2007), which decided that the mandate of UNAMID shall be as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 5 June 2007 (S/2007/307/Rev.1), are no longer relevant, namely those enumerated in paragraphs 54 (h), 55 (a) (v), 55 (b) (ii-iii), and 55 (b) (v) of that report;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the Joint Special Representative to revitalize the peace process and to increase its inclusiveness, guided by the Framework for AU and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur Peace Process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements, and *emphasizes* the importance of the Joint Special Representative's strengthened coordination with the AU High-level Implementation Panel and the United Nations Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan in synchronising their mediation efforts while taking into account ongoing transformation at the national level;

4. *Decides* that UNAMID shall consist of up to 15,845 military personnel, 1,583 police personnel and 13 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each;

5. *Welcomes* the steps taken so far by UNAMID to implement the review of UNAMID conducted pursuant to resolution 2113 (2014); *requests* continued swift and full implementation of the review, including the streamlining of all UNAMID's components and aligning of activities to support achievement of its strategic priorities, and the discontinuing of all other tasks not aligned to the Mission's strategic priorities; *stresses* the importance of the appropriate distribution of tasks and coordination between UNAMID and the UNCT in order to implement the review of UNAMID; and *requests* a detailed update on the streamlining of the civilian component by 15 September 2014;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General and the AU to expedite the appointment of personnel for UNAMID leadership vacancies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the AU, and seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, to conduct an analysis of

implementation of the review of UNAMID, including specific achievements reached under the revised strategic priorities, progress in addressing the challenges facing the Mission, as identified by the review, any significant developments in the situation in Darfur and their impact on UNAMID's mandate and tasks, and an analysis of those tasks that remain relevant and on the fulfilment of which the UNCT has comparative advantage, with a road map to transfer those tasks to the fullest extent possible to the UNCT, taking into account the contributions of donors and other relevant actors; *requests* that he present this analysis, together with recommendations for the future mandate, composition, configuration and exit strategy of UNAMID, as well as for its relationship with other UN actors in Darfur and Sudan, by 28 February 2015; and *expresses its intention* to take decisions accordingly on the future of UNAMID and to make necessary changes fully and promptly following presentation of the Secretary-General's analysis and recommendations;

8. *Underlines* that UNAMID should continue to give priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including women and children, through, and without prejudice to the agreed basic principles of peacekeeping, inter alia, continuing to move to a more preventive and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate; enhanced early warning; proactive military deployment and active and effective patrolling in areas at high risk of conflict and high concentration of IDPs; more prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians, including through regular reviews of the geographic deployment of UNAMID's force; securing IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return, including development and training of community policing; and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and activities, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the UN guiding principles of humanitarian assistance; and *requests* UNAMID to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the UNCT and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

9. *Emphasizes* UNAMID's Chapter VII mandate, as defined in resolution 1769, to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of UNAMID's own personnel and humanitarian workers; *recalls* that UNAMID is authorized to take all the necessary action in fulfilment of this mandate; and *urges* UNAMID to deter any threats against itself and its mandate;

10. *Welcomes* that some progress has been made in implementation of some elements of the DDPD, including steps towards the verification and integration of Liberation and Justice Movement and Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan combatants under the DDPD security arrangements, but *deplores* continuing serious delays in overall implementation of the DDPD; *urges* the signatory parties to implement the DDPD in full, including by ensuring that the institutions established under it are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates; *welcomes* in this regard the inauguration on 15 June 2014 of the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and *stresses* the importance of its effective work; *demands* that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and *encourages* UNAMID, in accordance with its revised strategic

priorities, and the UNCT to continue to engage fully in support of implementation of the DDPD;

11. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups, and other groups immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

12. *Reaffirms* its support for a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of full respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including the full and effective participation of women; *welcomes* the launch of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation (DIDC) on 26 May; *expresses concern* that prevailing insecurity, lack of adequate funding, and intimidation of participants could undermine effective implementation of the DIDC; *calls on* the Government of Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment; and *requests* UNAMID to continue to support, monitor and report on the development of the DIDC and the overall environment for it;

13. *Calls for* an urgent end to inter-tribal clashes, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, and further *calls for* reconciliation and dialogue; *expresses deep concern* over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons; *requests* UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society mechanisms, and to continue to cooperate in this context with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work;

14. *Commends* UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries; *welcomes* that some progress has been made in addressing contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment shortfalls, but *expresses concern* that significant shortfalls remain; and *calls for* continued efforts by UNAMID, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries to address such shortfalls, including by providing appropriate training and resources to fulfil priority protection functions, especially in areas necessary for contingents' temporary deployment capability and ability to conduct long-range patrols;

15. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on UNAMID, while noting the significant decline in fatal attacks on UNAMID since August 2013; *underlines* that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable; *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation; *urges* UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect UN personnel and equipment; *condemns* the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID to this end;

16. *Welcomes* the improved cooperation between UNAMID and the Government of Sudan, and a sustained and more effective approach by UNAMID, which have resulted in improvements in mandate implementation, including through the more timely issuance of visas and a considerable recent reduction of movement restrictions on UNAMID; *reiterates* its deep concern that hindrances nevertheless remain to UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions, caused by insecurity, acts of criminality and movement

restrictions by Government forces, armed movements and militia groups; *calls on* all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, *demands* that the Government of Sudan comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly provisions relevant to the movement of patrols in conflict-affected areas and flight clearances, building on the recent improvement in these areas, as well as those provisions relevant to the removal of obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, and the timely processing of UNAMID's equipment at the port of entry to Sudan;

17. *Demands* that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; and *affirms* the Council's condemnation of all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;

18. *Expresses serious concern* at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, and at the threats to and attacks on humanitarian personnel and facilities; *welcomes* that, despite multiple challenges, humanitarian access improved in the months of April and May compared to the first quarter of 2014, including progress in accessing part of the Jebel Marra area through the recent inter-agency mission to Guldo; *expresses concern* that access to some conflict areas where vulnerable populations reside remains restricted and that some conflict areas are inaccessible, including in North and Central Darfur and eastern Jebel Marra, due to insecurity, acts of criminality and movement restrictions by Government forces, armed movements and militia groups; *welcomes* that humanitarian organizations are able to deliver some aid to most people in need of assistance in Darfur; *deplores* the continued restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of Sudan; *further expresses concern* over the insufficient availability of funding for humanitarian actors; *stresses* the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and *demands* that the Government of Sudan, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the safe, timely and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

19. *Condemns* increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including those involving extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual- and gender-based violence, violations and abuses against children, and arbitrary arrests and detentions; *expresses deep concern* about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and IDPs; *emphasizes* the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, UNAMID's and other relevant organizations' ability to monitor such cases; and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to extend even greater cooperation with UNAMID towards fulfilment of this goal and to provide accountability and access to justice for victims; *calls on* the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners and allowing free expression;

20. *Requests* UNAMID to continue to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and to monitor, verify, and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law, and further *requests* enhanced, detailed, full and public reporting by the Secretary-General to the Council on this issue, as part of his regular 90-day reports;

21. *Urges* close coordination among UN missions in the region, including UNAMID, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and information-sharing between UNAMID, UNMISS, MONUSCO, MINUSCA and relevant regional and international partners in addressing the regional threat including of the Lord's Resistance Army, and *recalls* its encouragement to UNAMID, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

23. *Stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions; *demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, or, where appropriate, their local integration; *calls* in this regard for the reactivation of the Joint Verification Mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and *underlines* the importance of addressing land issues for the realization of durable solutions in Darfur;

24. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence; further demands that the parties to the conflict make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); *requests* UNAMID to report on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the timely appointment of Women Protection Advisers; *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolution 1325 (2000), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented, including supporting the full and effective participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

25. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children, and develop and implement concrete and time-bound action plans to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure: (a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Darfur; and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of the aforementioned action plans, in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 90 days following adoption of this resolution on UNAMID, including: information on the political, humanitarian and security situation in Darfur, including detailed reporting on incidents of violence and attacks against civilians, by whomsoever perpetrated; information on violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, as well as violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated by any party to the conflict; developments and progress towards achievement of UNAMID's strategic priorities and benchmarks; developments and progress in addressing the challenges facing UNAMID as identified in the review of UNAMID; and on the implementation of this resolution;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2014/629

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its resolutions on Libya since resolution 1970 (2011), as well as the Statement of its President (S/PRST/2013/21) of 16 December 2013,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Deploring the increasing violence in Libya, in particular around Tripoli and Benghazi, *condemning* ongoing fighting by armed groups and incitement to violence, and *expressing* its deep concern at its impact on Libya's civilian population and institutions, as well as the threat it poses to Libya's stability and democratic transition,

Welcoming the calls of the Government of Libya and House of Representatives for an immediate ceasefire, *underlining* the need for all parties to engage in peaceful and inclusive political dialogue and to respect the democratic process, and *encouraging* the Arab League, the African Union and all those with influence on the parties, in particular neighbouring and regional countries, to support an immediate cessation of hostilities and constructive engagement with such a dialogue,

Recalling its decision in resolution 1970 (2011) to refer the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, and *reaffirming* the importance of the Government of Libya's cooperation with the International Criminal Court and the Prosecutor,

Reaffirming the importance of holding accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians,

Expressing deep concern at the threat posed by unsecured arms and ammunition in Libya and their proliferation, which poses a risk to stability in Libya and the region, including through transfer to terrorist and violent extremist groups and *underlining* the importance of coordinated international support to Libya and the region to address these issues,

Concerned at the growing presence of Al-Qaida linked terrorists groups and individuals operating in Libya, *reaffirming* the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including

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applicable international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and recalling, in this regard, the obligations under resolution 2161 (2014),

Expressing its determination to use targeted sanctions in pursuit of stability in Libya, and against those individuals and entities who threaten its stability and obstruct or undermine its successful completion of the political transition,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls* on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to fighting, and expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;

2. *Condemns* the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions and *calls for* those responsible to be held accountable;

3. *Calls on* the House of Representatives and the Constitutional Drafting Assembly to carry out their tasks in a spirit of inclusiveness, and calls on all parties to engage in an inclusive Libyan-led political dialogue in order to help restore stability, and to forge consensus around the next steps in Libya's transition;

4. *Reaffirms* that the measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), *decides* that they shall also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and *decides* that such acts may include but are not limited to:

(a) planning, directing, or committing, acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya;

(b) attacks against any air, land, or sea port in Libya, or against a Libyan State institution or installation, or against any foreign mission in Libya;

(c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;

(d) acting for or on behalf of or at the direction of a listed individual or entity;

5. *Reiterates* that individuals and entities determined by the Committee to have violated provisions of resolution 1970 (2011), including the arms embargo, or assisted others in doing so, are subject to designation, and *notes* that this includes those who assist in the violation of the assets freeze and travel ban in resolution 1970 (2011);

6. *Requests* the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011), in addition to its current mandate, to provide information on

individuals and entities who meet the designation criteria specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this resolution;

7. *Requests that* the Committee give due regard to requests for delisting of individuals and entities who no longer meet the designation criteria;

8. *Decides* that the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to Libya in accordance with paragraph 13 (a) of resolution 2009 (2011) as modified by paragraph 10 of resolution 2095 (2013) must be approved in advance by the Committee;

9. *Calls upon* all States, in particular States neighbouring Libya, to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to and from Libya, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 9 or 10 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

10. *Reaffirms its decision* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011) and paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items and *further reaffirms* its decision that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

11. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 9 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for transfer are found, further requires such Member States to submit to the Committee, at a later stage, a subsequent written report containing relevant details on the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

12. *Affirms* its readiness to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of UNSMIL, as may be needed at any time in light of developments in Libya;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2014/630

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 26 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The ink barely had time to dry on the letter I sent yesterday alerting you to the missiles fired from Lebanon, when northern Israel came under attack once again.

On 25 August 2014, for the second consecutive night, two missiles were launched from Lebanon targeting Israeli communities in Galilee. Hundreds of men, women and children were forced to run seeking for shelter in the middle of the night.

These recurring acts of aggression violate Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and threaten to destabilize an already volatile region. No sovereign country can allow its citizens to be targeted day in and day out by deadly missiles, in what can only be described as State-backed terror. Israel holds the Government of Lebanon responsible for all acts of aggression from its territory towards Israel.

In an effort to avoid further worsening the situation, Israel's responses thus far have been moderate. However, if these indiscriminate attacks persist, Israel reserves its full right to self-defence using all necessary measures. I once again urge the Security Council to publicly and unequivocally condemn these unprovoked attacks against Israel.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59966 (E) 280814

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